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IT IS THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE OF EAST TIMOR TO CHOSE THEIR OWN DESTINY OR ELSE THEY WILL BE DESTROIED LIKE THE JEWS WERE BY THE JEWS

Peace is the intrinsic value to all mankind and thus all the people in the world have a right to it. Ignorance and lack of consideration of human rights originate acts of barbarism which are an affront to the human consciousness. And since the begining of the world human beings were free from fear, and ideological oppression, and the liberty to chose their own destiny arisen as a Universal Human Right.

In article 2 of the Universal Human Rights of Declaration proclaimed by the United Nations Organization on 10th December 1948 says that "all and each people have the rights and liberties in this Declaration without difference of color, race, sex, language, religion or political opinion".

Peace only is possible with dialogue and not with supremacy of power. Defenseless civilians, children and the old are suffering from the use of military force. This is what has happened in East Timor. Many unprotected civilians were massacred in the military lines and in the concentration camps of Atauro, Cailaco, Mehara, Aileu and in the prisons in Dili, Kupang and the military prisons of kodim(military base camps) in all the administrative regence(kabupaten). Once ggain we regret to say those who suffer are the small and the weak, the poor and those who have no voice.

Based on this Declaration of Human Rights, the people of East Timor also have the right to self-determine their independence, that means, the decision that the people of East Timor take must be without intimidation from outside forces on the will of the people of East Timor. The people of East Timor have the right to determine what is the best for them without the intervention of or invasion of dictatorial government of Jakarta.

For the information of Human Rights Organizations we give the list of massacres and corporal punishment carried out in East Timor by indonesian forces.

1. In Mehara, Kabupaten Lautem(Regence of Lautem), many women are forced to go into the jungle to look for and bring back their husbands or sons. Jakarta violates the Geneva Convention, because this Convention forbids to involve civilians for military operations. In the case of East Timor they not only order timor men, but also women to go into the jungle(with the purpose of finding and bringing them back to the village). The women in question are: Domingas, Helena, Regina and the wife of Roberto from Mehara.
2. In Poros, on 29th January 1989, Josefina Facundo, native of Somocho, daughter of Caramalai, was ordered to go into the jungle by Indonesian Forces to look for her husband, named Gilberto. On the way she was captured by soldiers of Batallion 144. They tied her and violate

eyes and then they took back the dead body to the Poros area, Kabupaten Lautem, where they dropped it at the dead women's village.

3. On 10th September 1988, the Kodim of Viqueque arrested Ernesto Pinto, native of Viqueque. He was beaten and after that was taken to hospital. A few days later he was release again.

4. On 1st September 1988, the ex-prisioner, Manuel was beaten by the ja jailors in Baucau prison.

5. On 22nd September 1988, the Batallion 144 killed one of the sons of the liurai(traditional king) of Cacaveno, Kabupaten Lautem(Regence of Lautem).

6. On 22nd September 1988, Lourenco Freitas, ex-prisioner was beaten by a jailor, named Kornelius in Becora prison.

7. In October 1988, Jose Manuel, ex-prisioner was beaten by a Javanese Babinsa,(military chief in village), because in a dance, the girl friend of Manuel refused to dance with the Javanese.

8. In October 1988, the Nanggalas(Indonesian special forces) in Laga, Kabupaten Baucau(Regence of Baucau), arrested the following people:

   a. Gregorio da Silva, native of Buibata, Suco Libagua, Laga.
   b. Augusto da Silva, native of Buibata.
   c. Luis da Silva
   d. Augusto

   These men were put at night into big cylinders(drums) full of water and during the day time placed into empty big cylinders and exposed to the sun. At the end they were ordered to look with their naked eyes straight into the sun.

9. On 28th October 1988, before Soeharto's visit to Dili, more than sixty(60)civilians were arrested. Amongst these sixty(60) people were:

   a. Angelo dos Santos, native of Lospalos;
   b. Aleixo, native of Lospalos;
   c. Ananias, native of Oekusse;
   d. Pedro, native of Dili;
   e. Filomeno, native of Aileu.

   Many more, after interrogations, were released; some were released after two(2) months and others after six(6) months, but the four(a-d) above mentioned are still in Colmera prison.

10. More than one hundred(100) were arrested in Viqueque, in November 1988 before the visit of Soeharto to Dili, amongst them were:

    a. Duarte Soares Pinto
    b. Tomas Pinto
    c. Jose Guterres
    d. Vasco Pinto. This last one, was beaten constantly by the soldiers who live at Kodim(military camps) and they put stones into the mouth of Vasco and punched his mouth until the blood was dripping from it

hareka, Kecamatan Ossu(Sub-district of Ossu). This teacher is named, Alexandre da Silva de Araujo.

12. On 17th January 1989 the following people were captured by Viqueque Kodim:

    a. Domingos Soares
    b. Duarte Lobo
    c. Laku Loi
    d. Boco Modo.

13. On 14th January 1989, Rogerio Nunes was arrested by Indonesian Forces in Lospalos. He was beaten barbariously and after that he was sent to Baucau prison.

14. On 2nd December 1988, the commander BAYANI, native of Iryan Jaya beat the catechist of Mehara, named Antonio do Carmo umtil he was half dead.

15. On 13th August 1989, in Leotelo, suco Nunumogue(Hatubuilico), Indonesian soldiers killed a civilian called Francisco Magno, son of Lormanu and Bemali.

16. On 7th April 1989, Joaquim de Sousa, a liurai(traditional king) was taken(from his house) to Venilale(village) by Kotis Venilale-Baucau, to be interrogated and after being threatened to be killed he was sent back to his house on the next day. Francisco Monteiro was beaten and one of his teeth was broken.

17. On 17th January 1989, the Batallion 513 captured a guerrilla in Caibada, area of Viqueque and he was killed in a helicopter after interrogation (dropped from the helicopter).

18. On 20th January 1989 between Watelibau and Venilale the Batallion 513 captured a guerrilla named Raul and killed him after interrogation, so violating the Geneva Convention which says " an enemy surrendered must not be considered an enemy but a friend".

19. In February 1989 in Datina, suco Holarua, Kabupaten Same(Regence of Same) Indonesian soldiers beat a civilian and killed him after that. Other civilians were ordered by the soldiers to cut forcible gamute. Another civilian was buried alive with the head out of the hole. After some days he was found by a hunter and rescued.

20. On 12th March 1989, the ex-prisioner, Lourenco Marques, was arrested and taken to the military base in Caicoli, Dili, by a soldier from Batallion 744, Casimiro Freitas, and beaten. After that he was released (Batallion 744 ..... of only Timorese).

21. In March 1989, a police man whose name is Januario, killed a civilian by shooting him while he was on top of a palm tree.

22. At the end of March 1989, one batallion formed by Sumatrans, arrested a civilian, Jose Reis, in Simpang-Tiga, Kabupaten Same(Regence of Same), and he was beaten until he was half dead. In that condition he was aban-

23. In March 1989, Indonesian soldiers killed a civilian, Domingos in Loihunu Kabupaten Viqueque(Regence of Viqueque).

24. On 29th March 1989, the Koramil(military base of Kecamatan) in Luro ordered wanras(soldiers) to arrest:
    a. Afonso dos Santos, native of Luro
    b. Paulo dos Santos, native of etanice, Luro
    c. Norberto Correia, native of Afaia, Luro
    d. Joao Pereira, native of Watularino, Luro.
    Many of them were forced to go into the jungle with Indonesian soldiers (as carriers and guides).

25. On 19th June 1989, in Lospalos, many civilians, amongst them old people and children were arrested and sent to kodim, Lospalos. They were punished to stand up in the torrential rain. After that the commander of Intel ordered them to go to the military base(kodim) - prison.

26. On 5th June 1989, the policeman: Karmico and Matias in Tutuala, beat and kicked Francisco, native of Loro - Tutuala, until he was nearly dead.

27. At the end of June 1989, the commander BAYANI beat Lavanu Malai, native of Mehara, suco Loiquero, son of Raul dos Santos. Raul dos Santos was killed by a shot on 1st August 1989 by Batallion 144 company A.

28. On 11th May 1989, the commander BAYANI with a big peace of wood beat the head of Roumalai, native of Mehara, because Roumalai was contacted by a guerrilla force in his garden and he did not report it to Indonesian soldiers.

29. On 24th June 1989, the commander BAYANI kicked Querubin with his big boots on the chest and in the rib area. Querubin is a native of Mehara, the son of Matcha - Lavano.

30. On 18 June 1989, the commander BAYANI forced the owner of the public car "Kemari" to take him to Baucau and after that take him back to Mehara without paying anything.

31. On 11th July 1989, the following were tortured in Saelai - Laga by the captain Tony Darmanto's brother, partner and member of Soeharto's son in law. People beaten by him were:
    a. Luis Beloi, native of Atelari, the cook of the bishop(Carlos Belo), Dili, until he dirtied his trousers(with excrements).
    b. Mateus Rai, native of Alana, Baguia. Also, this man dirtied his trousers(with excrements).
    c. Tomas Atelari
    d. Augusto

32. On 18th August 1989, at two o'clock in the morning two members of Kopskam killed a timorese, named Paulo Freitas, native of Turiscai in Matadouro, Dili.

33. Also in July and in August 1989, Prabowo soldiers, the son-in-law of Soeharto, massacred three(3) Timorese who went to hunt in the area of Ossu-Viqueque.

After this chain of massacres and corporal punishment, we require the Human Rights Organization in Geneva and Amnesty International in London to hurry the process of Decolonization in East Timor. East Timor is a prison painted with blood and enameled with gold. The justice in East Timor is based on very weak foundations. The just order is to give each one what is ones own, i.e. give to Timorese the right to chose their own destiny.

Dili, 5th August 1989.-

An Element of Human Right - Activist